

The sea otter is an inhabitant of the North Pacific Ocean, and is found nowhere else in the world. Formerly they were abundant along the coast from Lower California northward, as well as among the Aleutian Islands, and from Kamchatka to the Kurile Islands. Their fur is of a most exquisite fineness and richness in both color and texture. The best skins are of a shining jet black, and their elegance of surface and of body is not perhaps surpassed by that of any other fur known. The majority of the skins show a very rich dark brown, those of a poorer quality, especially those from young animals, becoming lighter. It is somewhat remarkable that this fur has never become fashionable in our cities. The richest and most expensive sacque ever seen can not sustain any comparison whatever in elegance with what the same garment would have been if made from prime skins of the sea otter, and yet this charming fur is allowed to go almost exclusively to the Chinese market.

—In Great Britain the loss to Government by worn silver money withdrawn from circulation because of deficiency of weight caused by wear and tear amounted last year to \$140,000.

I have been through the Swiss mountains, and I am compelled to own that, incredible as the assertion may appear, there is absolutely no comparison between the finest effects that are exhibited there and what is seen in approaching this grand, isolated mountain. I would be willing to go five hundred miles again to see that scene. This continent is yet in ignorance of the existence of what will be one of the grandest show places as well as a sanitarium. — *Senator Edmunds, in Portland Oregonian.*

—A mother in Rochester, N. Y., was taken to the insane asylum and her infant was left in charge of its father. On a recent visit the doctor inquired how the child was getting along, and what food he was giving it. "First rate," replied the paternal nurse; "r buy impaired food and condemned milk for the baby, and it thrives well upon them."

"What's that?"

"Well, say the customer bids \$10 for a watch. If we can't get a better bid, we declare it sold for \$10. The dummy steps up and says that was his bid, and the customer does the same. The auctioneer settles the dispute by selling it again, and nine times out of ten a customer will pay a dollar more just to keep the dummy from beating him. A man is always willing to pay something for having revenge."—*Chicago Herald.*

I heard of a Mexican living near Socorro, N. M., whose thrift has amassed him a fortune, all in bullion, which he is said to keep under the floor of his house. He demands invariably thirty days time in which to pay for purchases, however small, and, promptly on the day that payment becomes due, he turns up with bullion to the amount of the bill exactly weighed out. But even what he has did not come from trade, but from a silver mine that he has worked for years with only occasional help. His adobe hut is little better than the common run of mud hovels that are called houses hereabouts. His family has been raised on the staple diet of beans and jerked beef, with two or three mixtures of corn, and he expects to go to the grave with as little comfort as surrounds him now. Some one asked him not long since why he did not take his family traveling and avail himself as well as them of the means at his command to see something of the world. "I am happy where I am," he replied, "If I see more I shall want more, and my savings might slip away, while by staying here and knowing of nothing beyond I shall be sure of taking care of myself. When what I have fails to my children they may judge for themselves how to take care of it. My way is to keep it at home."—*Santa Fe (N. M.) Cor., Boston Herald.*

A Boston paper tells this story of a gentleman who placed his wife and children upon a outgoing steamer and remained upon the wharf to catch a final glimpse of his dear ones. He leaned against a post to which one of the steamer's ropes had been made fast. As the boat moved out the rope was loosened, and a creek in the post suddenly closed up like a vice-like grip upon one of the gentleman's hands, badly crushing it, and causing agonizing pain. With raw nerve and thoughtfulness for his wife, who was watching him, he made no outcry, but composedly waived his handkerchief with the other hand until the boat moved slowly out of sight. Not till then did he make known his situation to the bystanders. With much difficulty the hand was freed, and was found to be so severely injured that amputation was necessary.

—President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lives in a house near Merriam, Montgomery County, Pa., which has been occupied by his own family for nearly twenty years. The twentieth anniversary is to be celebrated in September. Mr. Roberts is of Welsh descent, and his ancestors were among the first settlers in Montgomery County.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—How many know that a horse gets up before and a cow gets up behind, and the cow eats from her and the horse eats to him. How many know that a surveyor's mark upon a tree never gets any higher from the ground, or what tree bears fruit without bloom?—*Chicago Herald*.

—Fashionable New York tailors say they have orders for several hundred pairs of knee-breaches for next winter.

CINCINNATI, August 4, 1883.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—common	\$2 00	8 25
Choice butchers	3 00	8 25
HOGS—Common	4 40	5 05
Good packers	5 35	5 80
Sheep	4 00	5 05
Flour—Common	40	4 11
GRAIN—Wheat—Long berry red 1	1 00	1 17
No. 2 winter red	1 00	1 11
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50	50
Oats—No. 2 mixed	34	36
Rye—No. 2	56	56
Hay—Timothy	10 00	11 50
HEMP—Double dressed	8	9
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess.	15 50	16 00
Corn—Steam	30	32
BUTTER—Western Reserve	30	32
Prime Creamery	25	28
FRUIT—Apples	25	28
Apples per bar. from store	2 15	2 50
Apples, prime, per barrel	4 00	4 50
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	\$3 40	4 00
Good to choice	4 00	4 05
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1 14	1 14
No. 1 white	1 15 1/2	1 16
Corn—No. 2 mixed	58	61
Oats—mixed	38	41
PORK—Mess.	15 62 1/2	16 00
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	\$3 50	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1 07	1 07
Corn—No. 2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats—No. 2	28	28
Rye—No. 2	56	56
PORK—Mess.	13 25	13 50
LARD—Steam	8 50	8 32

FLOUR—Wheat.	\$5 00	6 14
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red.	1 13	6 00
Corn—mixed.	50	40
Oats—mixed.	40	42
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess.	16	50
Lard—Refined.	10	40
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1.	\$4 25	7 45 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, new	1 02	6 00
Corn—mixed.	50	40
Oats—mixed.	30	40
PORK—MESS.	15	00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red, new.	\$1 03	6 00
CORN—mixed.	40	40
OATS—mixed.	28	40
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—		
Butchers' stock.	2 75	4 50
Shipping cattle.	5 25	6 50

HAY-FEVER. I have used Ely's Cream Balm for Hay-Fever, and have experienced great relief. I recommend it as the best of all the remedies I have tried. **T. B. JENKS,** Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price 50 cts.

**Scientifically Accounted for, and Some
Remote Causes that Produce Pain-
ful Results Explained.**

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York Society for the Promotion of Science contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater agitation than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it, or tried to, for centuries. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigative activity the cyclone has swept across the land causing destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is invariable: the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few factors, the appearance of a cyclone being invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in certain parts of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum, and the air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day, not at night. The dark spots upon the sun, the cause of the disturbances, can be seen to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on the basis of this. It is reasonable to suppose that the elements of the sun on vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself, through which its rays come. The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

While describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:

This rufinates its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument is heard in the distance. The operator says: "The President makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. J. uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called homesickness, is felt. The operator says: "The President is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs. The whole nation is in a state of commotion. The President is to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are additional symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase in high action. The pains become chronic. The heart goes irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is the kidneys. The kidneys are the cause of the kidney- or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Yes, but the kidneys are the cause of the fact that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds and as strong and healthy as any of the boys of my weight. While the symptoms have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me that I treated myself all wrong, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, and I did not expect it. The difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the p.t. of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired, and I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectively. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a few days free of my suffering. I was worse than I am now, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I had hesitated, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my curiosity, and I felt that I would try that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but to a greater degree than I have before known. This confidence has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have, had I not been cured by the remedy which has been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I em-

The lecturer then described his means of recovery in more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe that the kidneys and liver kept in ill-health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be prevented if the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things I cannot do. But I can say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. I believe that this has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named. I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration. I am a physician, and I am a professional man for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

"QUIDA" has had a town in Dakota named after her. It must be a novel place.

CONYERS, Ga.—Dr. W. H. Lee says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good medicine

80 Sheet fine writing paper in Blotter Tablet, with calendar, 25 cts., by mail. Agents wanted. Economy Printing Co., Newburyport, Mass.

80 Sheets fine writing paper in Blotter Tablet, with calendar, 25 cts. by mail. Agents wanted. Economy Printing Co., Newburyport, Mass.